

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Windsor, Nova Scotia, Hillsborough, New Brunswick, Paris, Ontario, and Gypsumville, Manitoba. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. There are also extensive deposits in British Columbia which are being worked by one company only. Nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's production is exported in crude forms. Beds of gypsum are associated with the lower Carboniferous limestones in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The mineral occurs in Ontario in the salt-bearing Salina formation of Upper Silurian age.

Salt.—Practically the whole of the production comes from Windsor, Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia are claiming much attention. The deposits of Ontario occur in the Salina formation of Upper Silurian age, in which the beds of the mineral sometimes reach a thickness of 250 feet. The production in 1925 was 233,746 tons, as compared with 207,979 tons in 1924, 202,397 tons in 1923 and 181,794 tons in 1922.

5.—Clay Products and Structural Materials.

Brick and Tile.—The widespread clays of glacial and post-glacial age that often completely hide the underlying rocks over considerable areas of the St. Lawrence lowlands have furnished the materials for numerous brick and tile industries, both in Ontario and Quebec. The brick production in 1925 was about 357,400,000, as compared with 321,800,000 in 1924.

Cement.—The raw materials for the manufacture of Portland cement are found throughout the St. Lawrence lowlands, and support a number of large industries. Some of these utilize the deposits of clay and calcium-carbonate marl which accumulated in lakes scattered over the uneven surface of the glacial moraines, while others use Palæozoic limestone. As may be seen from the table following (Table 36), the production of cement in 1925 established a record which has only been surpassed in the pre-war year 1913. The industry thus shows a healthy recovery from the unfavourable conditions from which it suffered during the war and post-war periods. Whereas in pre-war years Canada was an importer of Portland cement, she is now an exporter of this commodity.

36.—Production of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-1926, and Imports and Exports, fiscal years ended March 31, 1910-1926.

Years.	Production. ²		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Brl. ¹	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1910.....	4,753,975	6,412,215	490,809	158,487		97,380
1911.....	5,692,915	7,644,537	1,283,721	494,081		2,571
1912.....	7,132,732	9,106,556	2,592,025	936,425		3,742
1913.....	8,658,805	11,019,418	4,958,814	1,955,177		2,861
1914.....	7,172,480	9,187,924	709,104	322,564		2,393
1915.....	5,681,032	6,977,024	287,402	123,613		1,065
1916.....	5,369,560	6,547,728	94,136	37,048		5,139
1917.....	4,768,458	7,724,246	63,074	28,719		2,727
1918.....	3,891,481	7,076,508	26,243	17,417		18,909
1919.....	4,995,257	9,802,433	26,687	26,437		15,945
1920.....	6,651,980	14,798,070	45,458	47,156		660,884
1921.....	5,752,885	14,195,143	132,187	153,513	2,811,127	2,107,180
1922.....	6,943,972	15,438,481	24,952	34,304	810,448	578,474
1923.....	7,543,589	15,064,661	112,610	90,849	1,544,254	719,882
1924.....	7,498,024	13,398,411	61,466	75,758	1,653,685	790,240
1925.....	8,116,597	14,046,704	95,225	64,323	519,328	200,859
1926.....	8,615,749 ³	13,200,000 ⁴	95,051	71,826	3,491,875	1,498,353

¹ The barrel of cement = 350 lb. or 3½ cwt. ² "Production" as used here means quantity and value of sales. ³ Preliminary figure.